

Missouri Arthritis and Osteoporosis Program

P.O. Box 570

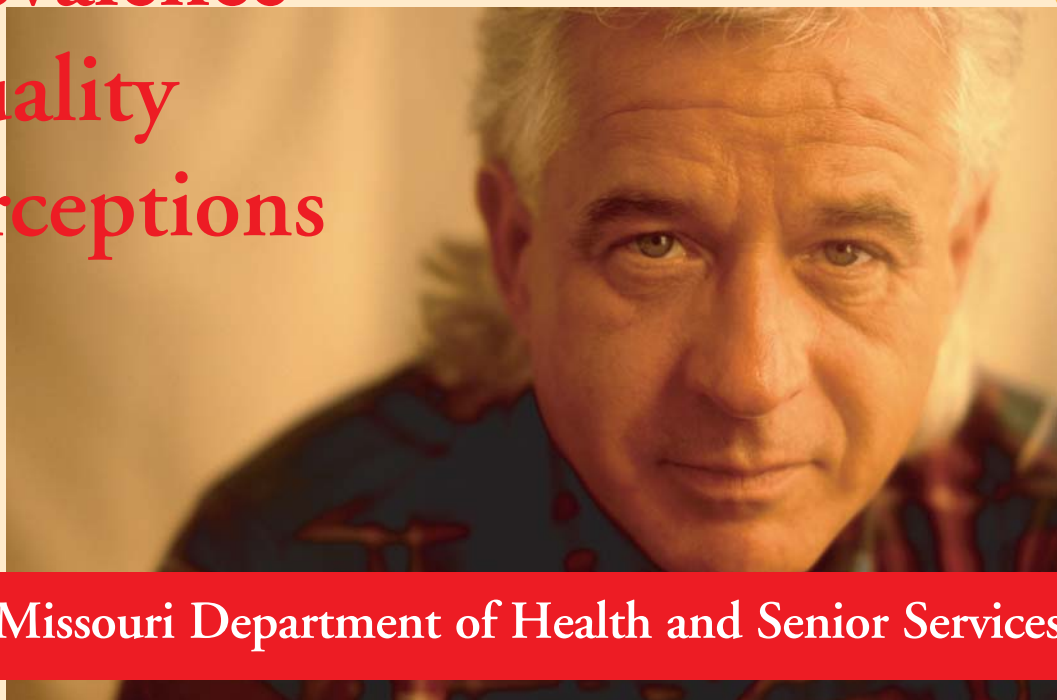
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0570

Arthritis in Missouri 2001

Prevalence

Quality

Perceptions



Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

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*Source: 2001 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Office of Surveillance, Evaluation, Planning, and Health Information, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

†Source: 1992 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Office of Surveillance, Evaluation, Planning, and Health Information, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

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Missourians with Physician-Diagnosed Arthritis/Chronic Joint Symptoms

Prevalence of Physician-Diagnosed Arthritis (PDA) and Chronic Joint Symptoms (CJS) Among Adults (18+)

- 15% had PDA and CJS
- 12% had PDA only
- 10% had CJS only

Figure 1 Summary*

- 38.5 % of Non-Hispanic White adults (18+) in Missouri had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 27.1% of Non-Hispanic African American adults (18+) in Missouri had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 25.6% of Non-Hispanic Other adults (18+) in Missouri had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 38.6% of Hispanic (18+) in Missouri had PDA/CJS in 2001

Figure 1: Prevalence of PDA/CJS by Race/Ethnicity Among Adults (18+) in Missouri, 2001*



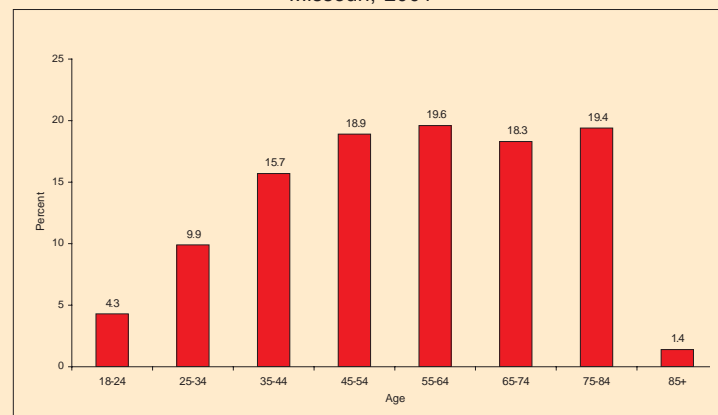
Prevalence of PDA Among Adults (18+) by Annual Household Income Level

- 52.1% of those with an annual household income level below \$20,000 had PDA
- 39.5% of those with an annual household income level between \$20,000-34,999 had PDA
- 29.9% of those with an annual household income level between \$35,000-49,999 had PDA
- 30.0% of those with an annual household income level above \$50,000 had PDA

Figure 2 Summary*

- 4.3 % of 18-24 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 9.9 % of 25-34 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 15.7 % of 34-44 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 18.9 % of 45-54 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 19.6 % of 55-64 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 18.3 % of 65-74 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 19.4 % of 75-84 year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001
- 1.4 % of 85+ year old Missourians had PDA/CJS in 2001

Figure 2: Prevalence of PDA/CJS by Age Among Adults (18+) in Missouri, 2001*



Quality of Life Among Those with Physician-Diagnosed Arthritis/Chronic Joint Symptoms

Physician Diagnosed Arthritis (PDA)/Chronic Joint Symptoms (CJS) and Quality of Life Among Adults (18+)

- PDA/CJS contributed to reduced quality of life.
- These conditions were associated with increased general limitation in function, inability to work, the use of health-related special equipment, and required assistance.
- The number of poor physical health days was approximately 3.5 times higher among individuals with arthritis than those without arthritis.
- The number of poor mental health days was approximately 1.5 times higher among those with arthritis than those without arthritis.
- The number of days poor health prevented usual activities was approximately four times higher among individuals with arthritis than among those without arthritis.

Figure 3: Summary*

- 37.6% of adult (18+) Missourians with Arthritis/CJS had general limitations versus 8.0% of those without Arthritis/CJS in 2001.
- 10.2% of adult (18+) Missourians with Arthritis/CJS were unable to work versus 1.1% of those without Arthritis/CJS in 2001.
- 12.4% of adult (18+) Missourians with Arthritis/CJS used special equipment versus 1.9% of those without Arthritis/CJS in 2001.
- 40.2% of adult (18+) Missourians with Arthritis/CJS required aid versus 17.3% of those without Arthritis/CJS in 2001.

Figure 3: Prevalence of Limitations Among Those With and Without PDA/CJS in Missouri Adults (18+), 2001*

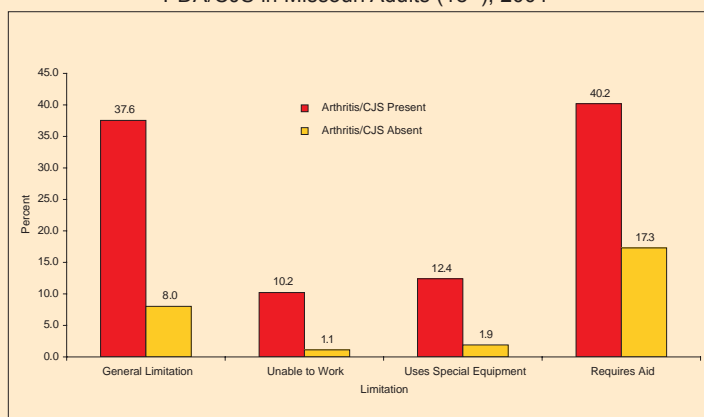


Figure 4: Number of Poor Physical Health Days in the Past 30 Days Among Those With and Without PDA in Missouri, 2001*

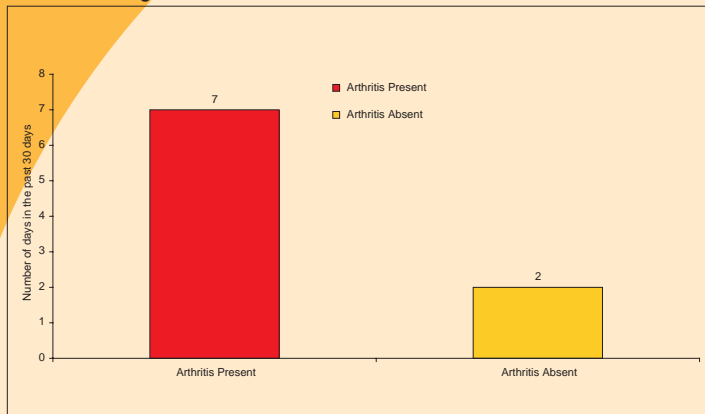
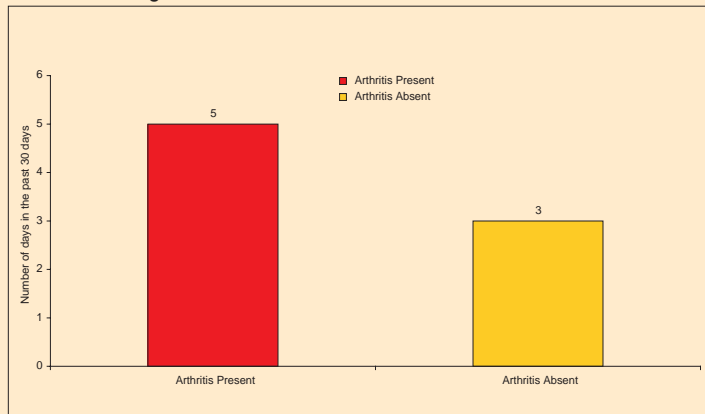


Figure 5: Number of Poor Mental Health Days in the Past 30 Days Among Those With and Without PDA in Missouri, 2001*



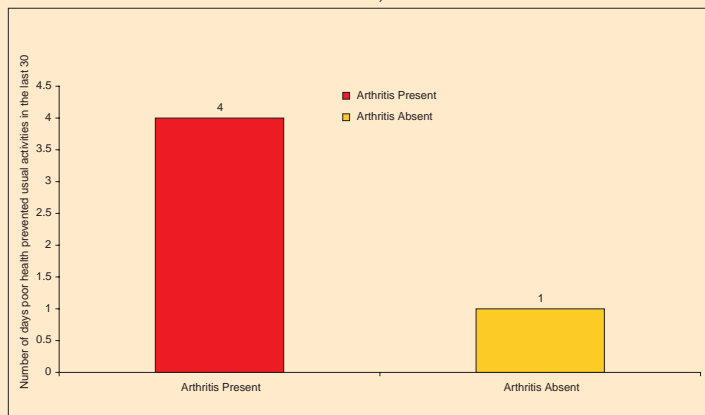
Figures 4 and 5: Summary*

- When arthritis is present, adult Missourians (18+) experienced 7 days of poor physical health in the past 30 days versus 2 days of poor physical health when arthritis is absent in 2001.
- When arthritis is present, adult Missourians (18+) experienced 5 days of poor mental health in the past 30 days versus 3 days of poor mental health among when arthritis is absent in 2001.

Figure 6: Summary*

- When arthritis is present, adult Missourians (18+) experienced 4 days where poor health prevented their usual activities in the past 30 days versus 1 day where poor health prevented their usual activities in the past 30 days when arthritis is absent in 2001.

Figure 6: Number of Days Poor Health Prevented Usual Activities in the Past 30 Days Among Those With and Without PDA in Missouri, 2001*



Perceptions about Arthritis and Sources of Arthritis Information

Perceptions about the Effectiveness of Arthritis Treatment Among Adults (18+)

- Seventy-seven percent (77%) of respondents perceived there were effective treatment(s) for arthritis in 2001 compared to sixty-four percent (64%) in 1992[†].
- Persons with arthritis compared to those without arthritis reported a lower perception of the effectiveness of treatment.
- Those receiving treatment for physician diagnosed arthritis (PDA) had a lower perception of the effectiveness of treatment for arthritis than those not having arthritis.

Figure 7: Summary*

- Among Missouri adults (18+) who do NOT have arthritis, 79% perceive the treatment options for arthritis to be effective in 2001.
- Among Missouri adults (18+) who have arthritis, 73% perceive the treatment options for arthritis to be effective in 2001.
- Among Missouri adults (18+) who have physician diagnosed arthritis and are receiving treatment, 69% perceive the treatment options for arthritis to be effective in 2001.

Figure 7: Perceptions About the Effectiveness of the Treatment for Arthritis Among Adults (18+) With Arthritis, Without Arthritis, and Physician Diagnosed Arthritis (PDA) Patients Receiving Treatment*

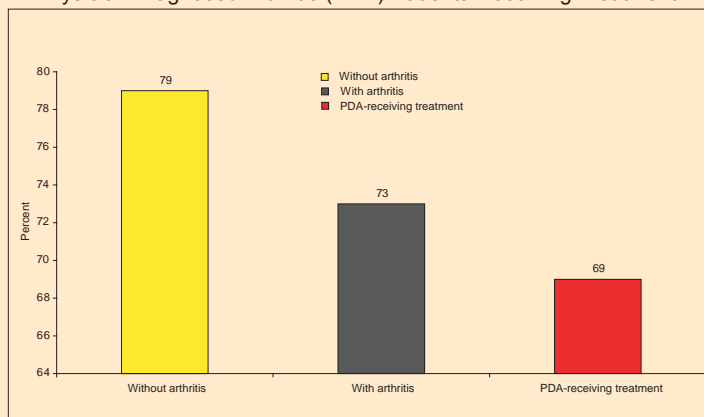
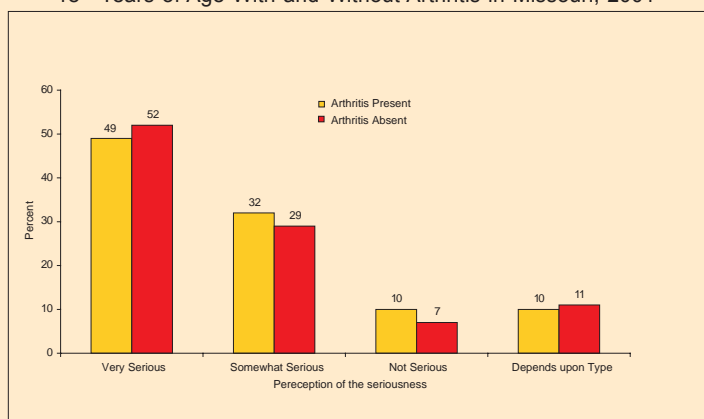


Figure 8: Summary*

- How serious arthritis is viewed does not differ much between whether or not an individual has arthritis.
- Eighty-one percent (81%) of individuals with arthritis indicated arthritis was either very or somewhat serious; eighty-one percent (81%) of individuals without arthritis also indicated arthritis was either very or somewhat serious.
- Ten percent (10%) of individuals with arthritis felt the seriousness of arthritis depends upon the type of arthritis compared to eleven percent (11%) of individuals without arthritis.

Figure 8: Perceptions about the Seriousness of Arthritis Among Those 18+ Years of Age With and Without Arthritis in Missouri, 2001*



Sources of Arthritis Information Among Missouri adults (18+)

- Individuals with arthritis most commonly cited a primary care doctor or other health professional, an arthritis specialist, the Internet, the Arthritis Foundation, and a family member as the primary source(s) for arthritis-related information.
- Individuals aged 65+ had a slightly higher tendency of getting information from a health professional.